



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

however, any abnormal conditions exist on board, the vessel shall comply with the measures of disinfection prescribed by the maritime sanitary police regulations.

ART. 4. The physician shall have free passage and maintenance of the first-class on board the steamer. His salary shall be fixed by the minister of the interior in each case.

The prefects of maritime provinces, port captains, and port officials shall see that these regulations are carried out.

TURKEY.—According to advices of June 17, the International Sanitary Council, at Constantinople, has resolved to remove the 2,500 pilgrims, mostly beggars, at Djeddah (1,000 Turks, 1,000 Hindoos, and 500 Javanese), from the city to the islands of Abu Ali, Vasta, and Abu Saad, there to be taken care of. The Turkish pilgrims shall then be sent to El Tor, and shall remain there fourteen days in quarantine.

For pilgrims of the better sort, coming from the British and Dutch Indies, after the close of the general pilgrim season, the regulations now in force shall be amended as follows:

1. Journey to Mecca by way of Djeddah is prohibited.
2. Pilgrim vessels which have a quarantine of fourteen days to make, shall make it at Camaran.
3. The lazarettos of Abu Saad, Abu Ali, and Vasta are closed.
4. Vessels with passengers bound for the Hedjaz and obliged to make a quarantine of five days, shall make the same at Camaran, or continue their voyage to Suez.
5. Vessels with passengers which have to undergo twenty-four hours' observation shall proceed to Yombo, whence the passengers, after medical inspection, may go on to Medina.
6. Vessels which have unshipped pilgrims and passengers at Camaran must remain at Camaran and reship said passengers and pilgrims at the conclusion of quarantine. Pilgrims who find themselves at Abu Saad may, on conclusion of the quarantine season, repair to Suez or Yambo but not to Djeddah.

BULGARIA.—According to official advices of July 19 the coast of Arabia is declared infected.

ALGIERS.—According to advices of June 21 arrivals from Djeddah must undergo official inspection and disinfection. All vessels arriving from the Red Sea shall be subject to special supervision.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—By Government order of May 29 vessels arriving from Amoy carrying Chinese emigrants shall not be permitted to lade or to land their emigrant passengers at any port of the colony. Only special officials shall hold intercourse with the said vessels.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 21, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended June 19, 1897:

There were 3 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 1 from yellow fever, none in the foregoing week; 9 from beriberi, an increase of 7; none from enteric fever, 4 in the foregoing week; 43 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 8, and 265 from all causes, a decrease of 26. The health of the town and port is good.

Quarantine regulations.—Many foreign captains trading between this port and the Gulf and South Atlantic ports complain that just when there is no epidemic here they are put to more trouble by the health authorities than when they leave here in the height of the yellow fever

season. It appears that the rules are made to meet the exigencies north of the *Equator*, but here, so far south, the condition of things is exactly reversed, for here the dangerous months are January, February, March, and April, just when the ports in the Antilles and North America are most free from infection. I have no suggestions to make on the subject, but simply register the fact.

Since last report the following named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: June 15, steamship *Saturno*, German, for New York. June 16, ship *Chipman*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala. June 19, ship *Allida*, Norwegian, for Sabine Pass, La.; steamship *Roman Prince*, British, Santos to New York; steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York. June 21, ship *E. J. Spicer*, British, for Sapelo, Ga.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Deputy Consul-General.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 28, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended June 26, 1897:

There were 4 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 2 from yellow fever, an increase of 1; 5 from beriberi, a decrease of 4; 2 from enteric fever, 1 from influenza, and 1 from diphtheria; none in the foregoing week; 42 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 1, and 292 from all causes, an increase of 27. Almost all the deaths in excess of the number in the foregoing week were from diseases of the respiratory system, very prevalent at this time of the year.

One case of yellow fever is reported in Sorocaba, in Sao Paulo, on the 20th of June.

Since last report the following named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: June 22, bark *Ragnar*, Norwegian, for Sabine Pass, La. June 23, bark *Arcelina*, Portuguese, for Pensacola, Fla.; steamship *Woolwich*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies; bark *Julia Rollins*, American, for Baltimore, Md. June 25, steamship *Dulwich*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies; June 28, steamship *Tolosa*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies, and ship *Aristomene*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended July 3, 1897:

There were 3 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; 2 from yellow fever, the same as in the foregoing week; 7 from beriberi, an increase of 2; 41 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 1; 1 each from scarlatina and diphtheria; none from influenza, 1 in the foregoing week, and 264 from all causes, a decrease of 28.

The health of the town and port is good.

Yellow fever germ.—Sanarelli furnished our Rio bacteriologists, who are very able and practiced men, with his culture, but as yet they have had only negative results. Whenever anything definite is known I will let you know.

Since last report the following named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: July 2, steamship *Flaxman*,

British, for New York. July 3, bark *Good News*, American, for Baltimore, Md., and steamship *Freshfield*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies. July 5, ship *Annie M. Law*, British, for Mobile, Ala., and steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CHINA.

Plague in Amoy.

FOOCHOW, CHINA, *June 20, 1897.*

SIR: I have just arrived from Amoy, where I spent two days and a half. At these two ports (Amoy and Foochow) one has to accommodate himself to the dates when he can sail from one to the other. I wanted more time in Amoy, but there was no other ship for at least eight days.

Everyone at Amoy has known for weeks that plague existed among the Chinese, yet every ship has had practically a clean bill of health. The consulate and all residences of foreigners are on an island. Across the bay, on the water front, are all business offices, and back of this the Chinese city. But no foreigner goes back of his office. The so-called port physician is a private practitioner (English) in the employ, often with a yearly stipend, of the foreign business men—that is, he answers all calls for their families, but is paid a fixed sum per year. His only official position is that of physician to the Chinese customs officials (all foreigners) and inspector of emigrants starting south. But this is done more for the steamship companies to help them avoid any quarantine detention at Hongkong, Singapore, etc. So his whole work is interwoven with the commercial interests to such an extent that, as he never goes into the Chinese city, he never knows whether an epidemic exists or not. In spite of his willful blindness he has been obliged to take cognizance of 2 deaths from plague this year. So his certificates to the United States consul have, I understand, stated that fact as if it comprised the whole truth. He is also sanitary inspector at Amoy for Hawaii, and frankly confessed to me that he did not consider it his duty in that capacity “to hunt up any plague cases in Chinatown,” as he expressed it.

It was only necessary for me to accompany a medical missionary (American) and his Chinese student for a few hours to have 7 cases shown me, and be assured his student had more, only they would decline to allow a foreigner to see them. The very interpreter at the consulate, in answer to my question, said there must be 100 cases a day of plague in the Chinese city and the country districts were full of it.

I saw parts of Amoy with all shops closed, stands with smoking incense-sticks and other religious emblems in front of each and a procession of merchants in “mourning robes,” with incense-sticks in their hands, marching about chanting prayers for deliverance. Of course, I had to accept the interpretation of the missionary and his student for the meaning of these things. The interpreter at the consulate said the mandarin had ordered shops closed in parts of the city.

The new appointee, A. Burlingame Johnson, Esq., of Colorado, came from Hongkong to Amoy with me, but has not yet relieved General Kemper, the retiring consul.